

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1820.

No. 21

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

## WOOL CARDING MACHINE

THE subscriber has in complete operation, at A. D. Morphy's mill, on Haw River, in this county, a pair of machines for carding wool into rolls. The machines are new, and the cards of a superior quality.

It is necessary that wool brought to these machines should be freed from burrs and other hard substances, as they injure the cards. It should also be washed clean of dirt, and one pound of clean grease should be added to every ten or twelve pounds of wool. A sufficiency of low or linen sheets (not woollen) should be brought to put the rolls in.

Merino wool can be carded, if those who have it will prepare it in the following manner: Take rain or river water, boil it, to which add an equal quantity of cold urine; stir the wool in this until the grease is extracted from the body of the wool and rises to the top; then take it out, rinse it in clear water, dry it, and it is ready for carding. The same preparation will do for the next and succeeding parcels. If the above directions cannot be attended to (which is best), wash the wool well in a strong soap suds. Work cannot be well done unless these directions are observed.

The advantage of a never failing stream will enable me to accommodate all who may favour me with their custom. Customers from a distance shall meet with dispatch, and every exertion will be used to have the work well done and expeditiously.

Samuel S. Claylor.

## NOTICE.

TO all at times solutions to pay my debts, under the sanction of the law and humane laws of my country, and being ever pained at the recurrence of the idea that my creditors may think themselves likely to be aggrieved by my default on my part, I particularly desire Messrs. Thomas Ruffin, Abner R. Bruce, Josiah Turner, Herbert Sims, John Farrington, Thomas R. Allen, and ———— (former sheriff of Wake county), to take notice, that I shall attend, on the 10th day of August next, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, A. M., at the Hillsborough jail, in Orange county, at the door of the debtors' room, for the purpose of availing myself of the benefit of the law made for the relief of insolvent debtors; when and where the above-named gentlemen, at whose instance I am incarcerated by virtue of a ca. sa. from the Superior Court of Orange, may attend and show cause to the contrary, if they think proper.

David Vickers.

July 26, 1820.

25-26

## Lost or Mislaid,

A NO. 100 found on Robert Eaton and John Faussett, for the sum of twenty-three dollars and three cents, with Henry Whitted witness. The said note was drawn twelve months after date, and dated some time in February, 1819. I forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I have received full satisfaction for the same from said Eaton.

Wm. Whitted, sen.

July 26, 1820.

23-5

## NEW POST OFFICE.

A NEW POST OFFICE is established at Occoan's Level, Orange county, North Carolina. Due attention will be paid to the duties of the office by

Wm. Hyndman, P. M.

July 14.

24-4

## ROBBERY.

ON my way from Petersburg home, on the night of the 27th June last, my wagon box was broken open, in the county of Granville, seven miles below Goshen, and a large red Morocco pocket book taken out of it, containing eighteen dollars in money, one ten dollar note and two of four; also two notes of hand, one on Isaac Mitchell (near Petersburg) for two hundred and thirty dollars, given about the last of October or first of November, 1819, and one on Peyton Wood, of Granville, for six dollars, with a credit on it for four dollars; Mitchell's note had two credits, one for twenty-seven dollars, the other for one hundred dollars. There was also taken at the same time, a razor case, razors, box and brush; the razors were small, and both had white handles. I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, or the said Peyton Wood or Isaac Mitchell from paying them to any person except myself, as I have never traded or assigned the same away to any person. It is hoped that all good people will keep a look out, and any information will be thankfully received.

Wm. D. Ray.

Orange county, July 4.

The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to insert the above three times, and forward his account to this office, W. D. R.

## NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the state, which will be for the space of two or three months, the duties of my office as County Surveyor, for Orange county, N. C., will be attended to by Mr. Joseph A. Woods, of Hillsborough, who is authorised to attend to the same.

Hugh Mulhollan.

Orange county, July 21, 1820.

25

## FOR SALE,

TWO good MILCH COWS, which were raised in town.

Inquire of the Printer.

July 24.

25-

## Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 7.

18-6w

## A Taylor wanted.

PERSON of the above profession, well acquainted with his business, might do well at this place. Heretofore a very good business has been done here, but at present no business of the kind is carried on in less than ten miles from this place.

Leasburg, 30th June, 1820.

21-3w

## Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON.

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburg, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820.

16-10

## Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON.

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C.

Feb. 28, 1820.

4-6m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James S. Smith & Co. or to James S. Smith, are requested to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 20.

20-4f

## SPEECH OF MR. SMITH OF N. C.

The proposition to amend the Constitution so as to establish a uniformity in the mode of electing Electors and Representatives to Congress.

## In the House of Representatives,

MR. CHAIRMAN: The resolution before us is one of more than ordinary importance. It proposes nothing less than to amend that instrument which, to every American, must be considered the palladium of his liberty—the Constitution of the United States; and a part of it, too, which the citizen of a republic should esteem far the most valuable and important—I mean that part which regulates the elective franchise.

Sir, I am aware of the ground on which I stand. I am aware of the magnitude of the subject before me. That the people of these states have, for this instrument, the most devoted attachment and profound reverence, must be obvious to the most superficial observer. They view it as the most noble work of their ancestors, and every attempt that may be made to alter or amend it, will excite distrust or jealousy.

But, sir, every day's experience teaches us the frailty and imperfection of all human productions. When we take a retrospective view of the works of man, we cannot deny the vast improvements that have been made in science, in mechanics, and in every department of human industry. We look back with astonishment at the vague and visionary theories that were, in their day, considered the most happy efforts of human genius. Although I believe that this constitution surpassed all other constitutions, as far as the sun does, in splendor, the smallest star in the heaven: yet I am compelled to believe that it is capable of amendment. I am not one of those that believe that our fathers had more virtue and talents than the present generation. I admire the political sagacity of the wise men who framed the constitution of the United States; and if there is any thing about it that excites surprise, it is, that the work should have been at that day made as perfect as it is. When we view that thing called a great man, at a distance, he appears to us as a giant; but as you approach him, you find him dwindle down to a pigmy; like the distant horizon, he appears above us, although we may occupy a point much more elevated than the one to which our eyes are directed.

In reconciling the various and conflicting interests of thirteen states, dissimilar in climate, population, and extent of territory, the conventionalists had a difficult task to perform; and, being themselves conscious that the instrument would acquire amendment, they provided a way by which it might be amended in part, without submitting the whole to the discretion of a convention.

If the proposition before you proposed the adoption of a new principle, I should be ready to shrink from so perilous and dangerous an undertaking. But, such is not the fact. It only goes to regulate established principles, and to replace them upon a ground more congenial with the true spirit and genius of republican government.

Nearly all the states in the Union have exercised the privilege of the elective franchise, at some one period, in the way now pointed out in the resolution on your table.

This amendment proposes that each state shall be laid out into as many districts as such state shall be entitled, under the constitution and laws of the United States, to elect representatives to congress, and that each district shall, as nearly as can, be composed of contiguous territory, and the same district shall elect one elector to vote for president of the United States, and for vice president. The other two electors to which each state shall be entitled, shall be elected by the states, in such manner as the legislatures thereof shall direct.

I am aware that we shall be told that this constitution does not require any amendment; that it is good enough, and that, under it, the people have enjoyed, to the fullest extent, their liberty; that it had guided us through peace and war, for thirty-two years past; and that, under it, the nation has grown great and powerful. This is true, and the reason for it may be sought and found in the people themselves. Such a brave, high-minded, and virtuous people, unshackled in the intrigues and vices of foreign countries and foreign courts, could have gotten on almost without the form of a written constitution.

And it is true, that, at this day, when all is calm and tranquil as the morning, when there are no parties in hostile array against each other; that the reasonings that would in other days, and at other times, of party rage and violence, have had great influence and effect on the minds of men, have now but little or no effect. And it will be contended, no

doubt, by those that are opposed to any amendment, that, if there is ever a necessity of amending this instrument, the day is very remote.

Sir, we all view danger at a great distance from us with perfect indifference; but the most hardy amongst us begin to feel its effects as it approaches near to us. Nothing can constitute a more important quality in a statesman than that he should have political sagacity to see danger threatening his country at a distance, and skill to provide, before its approach, the means of averting it. If, then, there is any defect to be found in this instrument, why should we not apply the remedy at this time? Do gentlemen expect that a more favourable moment can ever present itself?

As before hinted, there was a time when many of the states in this Union acted on the plan now proposed, from their own sense of propriety. But as soon as parties of different political characters began to spring up, and when the two great contending parties, that have for some years agitated the minds of the people so much, had formed themselves under their respective leaders, and had put themselves in hostile array against each other; and when the contest for power and ascendancy was yet doubtful, each party, anxious to augment its scope of influence, lost no opportunity to make every thing yield that could be made to yield, to their ambitious views: When it was ascertained that one party had a few hundred votes of a majority in a state, that party would resort to that mode of electing electors that would promise most effectually to stifle the voice of the minority, and at the same time give the greatest majority in favour of the dominant party. No other considerations than these, seemed to have had any influence on the minds of the respective leaders throughout that arduous struggle. But now, when things have resumed their usual channel, and when the minds of men are left free, and can be acted upon by reason, and a sense of justice and propriety, why should we not consider, coolly and dispassionately, whether this amendment might not, with safety, be made?

In changing from one system to another, for the purposes just enumerated, great heat and confusion was often generated. The state of Pennsylvania, in one of those great struggles, came very near losing her entire vote; the legislature was nearly equally divided, and the contest doubtful: in that case each party had to make the best bargain they could. Now, in a struggle of this kind, the voice of the people was not heard, nor their wishes consulted. The leaders of each party were doing, in fair bargain an sale, the best they could for their own interest, together with that of their friends; and we must calculate upon more than the ordinary scope of human imperfection will justify, if we may not suppose that this state of things will again occur, and continue to recur, so long as it shall be left in the power of the state legislatures to change from one mode to another, as their interest may dictate at the moment.

Massachusetts, at one time, for the purpose of effecting her purpose in the presidential election, divided herself into districts to suit the sectional residence of the dominant party; districts were made of territory not contiguous; towns were added that were in the parts of other districts. I remember the shape of those districts were so singular that they gave to them the name of Gerry-manders, and called the new mode of districting Gerry-mandering.

The state of New Jersey elected by general ticket; but, just before a presidential election, the legislature of the state met, and finding that, if the electors were chosen by general ticket, the vote would not be such as would please them, they repealed the law, and, at once, proceeded to take the power into their own hands, and chose such from among themselves as promised to serve their views. Can there be stronger evidence than this of the defect of such a system? In this case, the people of New Jersey had no more to do in that election, and their voice was as little heard as was that of the citizens of Canada. At the time of voting for representatives the voter never dreamt of such a result; he supposed that, at the proper time, he would again give his vote for electors.

Sir, these are so many avenues left open to intrigue, fraud, and corruption, and, if they are not made the common pass-ways of the day, it is because the inducements to travel them are, at this time, not sufficiently strong.

The chief executive office of this great and growing republic is a very important one. An office of great trust and of great patronage; and so guarded should the road to that office be, that none pass thereto without being able to show a passport from the people themselves—from a majority of all the people. But, sir, under the present system, it is possible, by a species of league of bargain and sale, to place a person in this

high office, who shall only have the votes of three-tenths of the people, contrary to the wishes and the interests of seven-tenths of the people of the United States.

I will, to make myself understood, illustrate this in this way: Suppose that the parties that we have had in this country still existed, and were known by the same names of federalists and republicans, and that the parties in each of the states of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, should be equal, or nearly so to the federalists, having a very small majority in each state; now, by the general ticket plan, or by the plan of electing electors by the legislature, each of those states can give the whole number to which they are entitled, for the federal candidates.

The number of senators in the 22 states is 44; the number of representatives is 186—making, in all, 230; which would be the whole number of votes given for a president: a majority of 230 is 115, which happens to be exactly the number of votes to which the five states above mentioned are entitled. Now, suppose that every man in the seventeen states not mentioned, should be republican, and nearly one half of the five states enumerated republican also; does it not appear clearly that seven-tenths are defeated by three-tenths of the people?

Again, the census of 1810 gave the population of the U. States at 7,500,000. The five large states have one half of that number, say 3,750,000; now, as the federal majority was a bare majority in these states, there will be only in those states 1,870,000 federalists who will have elected the president, to the exclusion of a candidate having the united voice of seventeen states; and almost a majority of the other five, and against the voice of 6,630,000 of the people.

This is actual demonstration; there is no deception in it. Is it then a good system that can admit of such abuses as might thus be practised? That the majority shall rule is the vital principle of all republics. But, sir, that principle does not seem to be secured by the present mode. But gentlemen will say that this is an extreme case, not likely to occur. I admit that it is an extreme case, and, though it might not occur exactly in the form here pointed out, yet it may occur, with some modification, and the effect would be about the same.

May not the day come when such attempts may be made? Sir, we have seen, during the short existence of a republic, attempts made to subvert the very spirit and meaning of the constitution, and in regard to the election of the chief magistrate too. I allude to the first election of Mr. Jefferson. Aaron Burr was run at the same time for vice-president, and the number of votes was equal. The constitution was not sufficiently definite on that subject; no distinction was required in the votes, and the friends of Burr contended that his claim was equal to that of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency; and the house of representatives had to proceed to ballot, according to the mode pointed out in the constitution, for a president, and it was not until 36 separate and distinct ballottings had taken place, that a choice was made. Now, sir, in that case it was notorious that not one man had voted for Burr with the view of making him president. But, if that defect had been pointed out previous to that time, the advocates for the constitution, without any amendment, would have cried out that it was an extreme case, and not likely to occur.

The people learn from experience. No sooner did this occurrence take place than the people did resolve to amend the constitution, so as to guard in future against such occurrences and such abuses.

One of the strong arguments used against the proposed amendment is, that it is interfering with state rights. The large states may be deprived of some of their power and influence in the general government, and states are like individuals; they dislike to part with any portion of their power. It is to be regretted that there should have been such a want of equality in the size and population of the states. If they had been about the same size, we would have but little state jealousy, compared with what we have at this day, and the only method that I can discover to remedy this evil, is by adopting the amendment proposed. At this day it is the interest of the large states; they contend, to retain all this influence. It is true, that the large states may, by a kind of bargaining, obtain some more than a due proportion of the offices of the general government; but this is but little calculated to make the condition of the great mass of the people happy. It may suit the views of a few aspiring men.

But it is at all times difficult to persuade men that they have in their hands more than a due proportion of power and influence; or, if you can make them



possible that they do not possess more than a due proportion of weight in the affairs of the state or Union, yet it will be by far more difficult to get them to abandon it. Of this we have constant examples; and here permit me to notice one or two. In North Carolina, that tract of country immediately on the seaboard, and for some distance back, was, in the first settlement of the country, laid out into small counties, and the tract of country back, toward the mountains, was laid out into counties of a much larger extent of territory. The constitution of the state gives to each county one senator and two representatives. The effect of this is to give a preponderance in the legislature to the eastern portion of the state. Although the number of the population in the western counties is almost double, this cannot be altered without a convention, and a convention cannot be called without the consent of the legislature. Now, sir, attempts have been made to call a convention, from time to time, but in vain. The people cry out for county rights, and, although every man of candor must admit that they are enjoying more than an equal proportion of the power and influence of the state, yet, so sweet is power, that they hold on with the iron grasp of death. I believe Virginia is in the same situation, and equally without a remedy.

Mr. Chairman, nothing can be more true, than that all the citizens of a state should enjoy equal privileges, and that mutual concision and good will should exist in all its parts; but this never can be the case, if one portion, by a forced construction of the written compact under which they live, are always endeavouring to exercise powers that, in justice, are not their own, and which belong to another portion in part.

Sir, the proposed amendment will not affect the rights of the states; the federative principle is preserved. There was not any part of the constitution, in its formation, that was so difficult to fix upon as the part relative to the election of a chief magistrate. At one time it was proposed to elect the president directly by the people, on the popular principle: that was objected to (if I am correctly informed) on the ground that the federative principle should likewise be preserved; that the chief magistrate would preside over the states in their federal character, as well as over the people; and that to elect by the people directly, would destroy that important feature, which it was thought to be important to preserve. It was proposed, in the next place, that the president should be elected by the joint vote of both houses of congress, and this proposition was adopted under the belief that, in that form, the federative and popular principle would be preserved, and it remained fixed and determined until near the rise of the convention, when doubts began to arise whether the congress was the proper body to elect the chief magistrate. Those who doubted the policy of confiding to a body this important trust, contended that, from the acquaintance and intimacy that would exist between the president and the members of congress, they might be biased in their judgment towards the incumbent of the executive chair. But no objection was made to the principle in which such a choice could be founded. It was determined, then, to give to each state in the Union a right to choose as many persons as such state should have representatives and senators in the congress of the United States, who, when thus chosen, should, by ballot, in their respective states, choose a chief magistrate.

This mode combined the popular and the federative principle, and guarded against the objections of bias that were brought against the legislature, as the electors thus chosen would be strangers to the chief magistrate, and would be most likely to make a correct and impartial choice. The convention, after due deliberation, adopted this form, and it became a part of the constitution.

The mode being fixed, the next thing was to provide, in the event of two or more candidates having an equal number of votes, who or what body should decide the contest. It was first proposed, that the senate should, by ballot, decide; but this was objected to, because this would be making the president on the federal principle entirely. It was then proposed that the house of representatives should decide; this was objected to, on the ground that it would be making the choice solely on the popular principle; but, to avoid this objection, it was moved that the house should ballot by states, each state having one vote, which would combine both principles, and, in this form, it was agreed to.

I have used this to prove that the convention, throughout, were determined to guard against the encroachments of the states on one hand, and of the people on the other; and that the amendment proposed is no violation of first principles.

Sir, adopt the proposed amendment, and you will give the people a fair opportunity of being heard in the choice of that important officer, the chief magistrate of the Union. The majority and the minority in the respective states will have a fair opportunity of being heard. If there are political parties, they can be fairly heard; if the contest is about men, and if there are no political parties, a fair expression of the public mind can

be had. It will guard and protect the people against intriguing and designing men. They will not be able to carry their influence into every county and neighbourhood in large states; but they can into those assemblies called caucuses, which are gotten up about the seats of the state legislatures, during their sessions. If you will adopt the proposed amendment, and the states should ratify it, which I am confident they will, the people will not want from the state legislatures a caucus, to say who shall be electors. They will be able, in their respective districts, to choose a man with whom they are acquainted, on whose intelligence and virtue they can rely, for the choice of a chief magistrate. You will bring the election near to the people, and, consequently, you will make them place more value on the elective franchise, which is all important to a republican form of government.

As to the modes of election now practiced, they are equally exceptionable. If the legislature elect the electors, you are heaping upon them duties foreign to their duties as state legislators; and by this mode you make your system more complex. When the citizen is about to vote for a fit person to represent him in the state legislature, he must recollect also that the same person is authorized to vote for electors, who, when thus chosen, have a right to vote for a chief magistrate. The members, when they convene at their legislatures, will then have their caucus; and a fair opportunity is offered for intrigue; they will make the electors from their own body, calculated to serve their own views. If the election is by general ticket, the legislature indirectly elect the electors. They form a caucus, and make out a ticket to suit the dominant party in the state, with as many names on it as the state is entitled to choose electors; and this is sent out to the people. Now, sir, this, in fact, is electing the electors; for the subsequent voting by the people, whatever may be said of it, is a mere form, the "shadow of a shade." For, sir, if the ticket displeases a great portion of the state, yet they cannot well alter it. Who can resist this tremendous caucus recommendation? If there are political parties in the state, the voice of the minority is entirely stifled by this system. And is this the system that will secure state rights; that system with which gentlemen are so delighted?

Sir, let the people have the election brought near to them, unmingled with other elections, that they may know what they are doing when they give in their votes. Do not be fearful of trusting them with what belongs to themselves. They are honest, and it only remains for them to know what is right, and they will do what is right.

But, sir, some say that this is an election that the people do not attend—one that they care but little about; that they care but little whether you elect the chief magistrate of the United States in one or the other modes mentioned. If this be true, it is only where you have made the system so complicated that the people do not comprehend it, that they are indifferent about it.

I recollect that when the legislature of the state from which I come, at a period not very remote, thought proper to take from the people the right of choosing their electors in the accustomed way, by districts, and took the election into their own hands, that it produced a state of excitement never equalled in that state.

The people viewed it as a flagrant encroachment on their rights. This took place when party spirit ran high, and at a time when the republican party were threatened with an overthrow, and the advocates contended that it was a matter of expediency; that in that way alone the republican party could give their full weight in the then approaching presidential election; and that the measure was republican. But, sir, this would not appease the wrath of a people that considered themselves deprived of an important right. If this be your republicanism, said they, away with it. You have deprived us of the right of exercising one of our most important political rights, and a privilege that we deem sacred: no apology will or can be received. And, sir, they displaced most of the supporters of this measure with a high hand.

Sir, it is well to cherish this high-minded spirit in the people, and to impress on their minds the value and the importance of these high privileges.

Mr. Chairman, if this amendment shall prevail, and be ratified by the states, your president will be the choice of a majority of the whole people of the U. States. He will be chosen for his virtue and intelligence, and not because he may be most likely to bestow his favors on a few conspicuous persons in a few of the large states. He will sit easy in his place, conscious that the people are on his side. He will remember that he derived his support from every portion of the Union, and will have an eye to the interest of the whole Union. The large states will be deprived of the power of combining and bargaining for the high offices of the general government.

Sectional feeling will, in some degree, be broken down, and union and harmony will be effectually preserved.

Sir, if ever there be a time when a

subject of this kind can be acted on with propriety, it is now. The question can be put to the states when all is tranquil; when there is no party feeling to distort and sway the minds of men. It is a time when the subject can receive a candid and dispassionate examination, and at a time when men of all parties can mingle in the discussion without jealousy or suspicion.

The states will not be surprised at the passage of the resolution on your table. The subject is not new to them: the states of North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and some others that I do not recollect, have all given their consent, by their respective legislatures, to the proposed amendment.

And the senate of the United States have passed this resolution the second time. Should all this have no weight with us? It is only for us to put the question to the states, and, if they reject it, then it is at an end.

And let it be remembered, that we do not possess all the power on the subject of amending the constitution of the U. States. That instrument provides another method, or way, by which it may be amended. Two-thirds of the states have the power to demand of us a convention for that purpose, and we have no power to refuse such a demand.

Now, sir, is it not better for us to propose to amend the constitution in a single point than to be forced, by the states, to call a convention, which, when convened, will have the power to make the whole instrument pass in review? Sir, I think there are but few amongst us, that are willing to submit that instrument to the hands of any set of men at this day. I mean the whole instrument.

Sir, I am done. I thank the committee for their attention whilst I have endeavored to submit the few reasons which induces me to give the vote which I shall give on this subject. The remarks that I have submitted have been very desultory. I had not thought of speaking on this subject before a day or two past, and I should not have troubled you at this time, but from a belief that some person should bring up the subject; and knowing, as I do, that the state that I in part represent has felt some interest on this subject, I felt it somewhat my duty to call the attention of the committee to it; believing that, when the subject was brought before them, that it was one that would call to its aid gentlemen of more ability and experience than myself.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### ENGLAND.

London, June 10.

The country, at least the better part of it, will learn with pleasure, that the chances of a private adjustment of the momentous question now before Parliament, have been rather increased than diminished since our last. A communication was made yesterday to Lord Liverpool from the Queen, in which her Majesty was advised to signify her willingness to receive any proposition which she might consider not incompatible with her interests and feelings on this painful emergency. Lord Castlereagh, therefore, postponed last night the adjourned debate upon the king's message till Monday; a motion which was received with loud cheers by the house, indicative of the anxious desire which all parties feel that this business should go no further, if to stop be yet possible. It was, however, distinctly admitted by Mr. Brougham, that nothing was to be inferred from this delay, except that it protracted the interval for amicable arrangement, in the same spirit in which the adjournment of the discussion was originally acceded to. Every thing connected with the nature of such arrangement, remained completely open and undefined. But the very pause itself may be beneficial, because whatever negotiation is attempted, it will not be mingled with those angry feelings, or embittered by those painful reflections which the actual collision of passions would generate.

It appears that in this, as in many other perplexing crisis of human affairs, the first step was the greatest difficulty to be surmounted. Her Majesty, according to Mr. Brougham's statement, felt an extreme reluctance to originate any proposition, lest it should be considered as compromising her character. This reluctance, happily, was subdued by the persuasions and arguments of her legal and official advisers, and the notification to Lord Liverpool, above mentioned, was made at a late hour yesterday. Mr. Denman, we understand, was twice with Lord Liverpool in the course of the afternoon, and in the forenoon Lord Hutchinson had a long interview with him, before his Lordship attended a Cabinet Council which was held at the Foreign Office. There are many rumours prevalent this morning upon the subject, to which we will not even allude. The affair in every point of view, is too delicate, and too deeply important, to be tampered with as an ordinary topic of political speculation. We unfeignedly rejoice in the course to which her Majesty yielded, at the earnest remonstrances of her legal advisers, and the prudence of which only makes it the more bitterly to be deplored that she disre-

garded their counsel at St. Omer's. That weakheaded gentleman [alderman Wood] whose ascendancy made all men stare and wise men laugh, has been replaced by those of whom her Majesty should never have turned a deaf ear.

It is rumoured that the Lord Mayor has appointed a Court of common council for Wednesday next, to address her Majesty upon her return to this country. It is also rumoured that we are to have a Palace-Yard Meeting for the same purpose. We can easily understand from what motives certain individuals may project both these proceedings; but we cannot imagine any that would induce her Majesty's advisers to recommend that she should receive such addresses. If they have one duty more imperative than another, at the present moment, and under all circumstances, it is that of preserving her Majesty from all contact with faction, and keeping her out of the hands of a party whose principles are but too well understood.

The editor of the London Times, in speaking of the queen says, "We beseech the nation to look for a moment at the conduct of her Majesty's adversaries, as contrasted with her own bold and open manner. Was there ever such an instance of petty malice heard of, as the refusing her a boat to bring her over and a house to put her head in! She is, we say, queen of England; there has no sentence of degradation been passed upon her; there is not as yet even a judicial process instituted against her; it is perhaps now not probable that one will be instituted, and yet her Majesty is allowed to reside in the house of a private citizen in South-Audley street, while there are half a dozen palaces of her ancestors and the king's unoccupied in and near London.—Charles I. was put to death by his rebellious subjects, yet they never disgraced either themselves or him with such contemptible littleness as that which is exhibited on the present occasion.

This leads us to a more delicate point; the queen is said not to be amiable, to be coarse, to be rude, and we know not what else. There is hardly a reptile in Bond street, filthy with snuff and blinded with whiskers, that does not pretend to tell you some story (such is the fashion of the court) in detriment of her female qualities. That we may, however, set this matter at rest forever, and inform the people of England upon unquestionable authority, what their queen is; we shall here insert some extracts from the speech made on Wednesday night, by Mr. Canning, a gentleman who had once many opportunities of knowing her Majesty.

"He had concurred in the advice that she should live abroad with her own family at Brunswick, or be in any other society in Europe which she might prefer, and of which she must be the grace, life and honor."

"With her income and her fascinating manners, she would have become the rallying point of disaffection."

Again, "of fascinating manner," says Mr. Canning, "of an open, generous and unsuspecting disposition, she would insensibly become the rallying point of political intrigue," and again he calls her "the grace, life and ornament of every society."

In another place he exclaimed "So help me God, I never will place myself in the situation of an accuser towards that illustrious individual."

"Had it been in his power, had he been in any place but where he then was, when this subject began to be agitated, he would have been all adour and affection (if he might use the term) in her service."

"He felt towards the illustrious person who was the object of the investigation, nothing but affection and esteem—there were no efforts he would have spared, no sacrifice he would have refused, to have prevented the necessity of such a proceeding as the present."

"If the bringing forward of this case could have been at all checked by the retirement of such an insignificant individual as himself from public life, no man could have been more ready than himself to have tendered the resignation of all his appointments."

"It was his intention to abstain individually from all further interference in this transaction."

Gentlemen of England—people of England! this is the character of your queen. This is the character of your queen, taken from the mouth of one who knows her well; who is himself as every one is aware, a most accomplished man; and who, if he has a political bias at present, has a bias rather to depreciate than exalt her merits. Mr. Canning; we will venture to say, is not more above these rascalities in intellectual attainment by whom the queen of England is sneered at, (and yet the distance is infinite) than her Majesty is above some of the wretched females who now infest the court of England.

The 1st of August, the day appointed for the Coronation, is rather remarkable in the annals of the country—on 1st of August 1689, king William defeated king James at the crossing of the Boyne, in Ireland; on the 1st of August the present Royal Family ascended the Throne of these kingdoms, by the death of Queen Anne, in 1714; the battle of Minden was fought in 1759; and the to-

tal defeat of the French fleet, at the mouth of the Nile, in 1798, by the great Lord Nelson, also took place on that day.

**Royal Marriage Act.**—In the house of commons on the 10th June, Lord Egl. land gave notice of a motion which he would submit on the 12th, for the repeal of the royal marriage act. The provisions of this act merely go to prevent the members of the royal family, descendants of George II. from contracting marriages without the consent of the king. It is the intention of his lordship to avail himself of the opportunity to introduce some arrangements which may lead to a settlement of the differences between the king and the queen, and thus avoid the process of the secret committees.

The London Royal Gazette of May 23, announces the appointment of the Right Hon. Charles Bagot, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia; and also that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to dispense with the regulation requiring ladies to wear hoops at the drawing rooms.

## FROM FRANCE.

London, June 7.

The Paris Journals of Sunday last, have arrived this morning. In the chamber of deputies, on the preceding day, the first paragraph of the first article of the electoral project was adopted, after a desultory debate, by a small majority. The number were, 130—135.

Since the opening of the discussion on the election law, a numerous assemblage has taken place every evening in front of the legislative hall, to applaud M. Chauvelin, and other professed party champions. This plebeian confederacy has lately assumed so hostile a character, that on Saturday it was deemed necessary to station the military at certain distances, to preserve the public peace. Early in the morning of that day, a notice was found posted against the School of Medicine, informing the students that M. Chauvelin had been insulted on the previous evening, by "the enemies of their liberties," and hoping that they "would not remain inactive at so critical a conjuncture, but repair at three o'clock, to the chamber of deputies." When the adoption of a part of the first article became known, the doors, the populace manifested the most turbulent opposition, assembling in groups, and exclaiming, "long live the charter!" making at the same time menacing gestures to a royal number, who firmly replied to their insidious rallying cry, by shouts of "long live the king!" An affray ensued; and, on the military interposing to restore order, they were grossly insulted. A law student attacked one of the soldiers, and endeavoured to disarm him; the latter fired, and the ball entered the stomach of the rash youth, who was conveyed to the house of a neighbouring surgeon. The refractory populace being compelled to retreat, finally met in various parties at the palace royal, the gate of which was ordered to be shut. The coffee house Lemblin was closed by authority, and peace was maintained throughout the night by patrols of gen d'armes. The Constitutionnel says—"We learn that many persons have been wounded, and that one individual has been killed."

## PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

In Paris, three or four thousand students of the law and medicine, assembled in the streets of Petit Corbeau and Montorgueil, to attend the funeral of a young gentleman of the name of Lallemant, who had been killed the day before by one of the guard. The crowd forming a procession, the largest ever seen in Paris, to attend the funeral of a private citizen, began to move at ten o'clock in the morning, and silently proceeded to the cemetery of "Pere la Chaise," where funeral discourses were pronounced over the grave of the unfortunate youth. This immense body of students, dressed in deep black, carrying canes and umbrellas, moved through the streets with military exactness.—They all peaceably separated about 2 o'clock. It appears the police were greatly alarmed, as patrols were constantly traversing the streets where the procession assembled, and through which it moved. A monument is to be raised by subscription to the memory of the unfortunate Lallemant.

A debate unprecedented for violence, both as respects feeling and expressions, took place on the 7th June in the chamber of deputies. The members discussing the subject of "the law of elections," in which the soldiers were called assassins, and characters we have hitherto considered eminent, having held high and responsible stations, were traduced and vilified in a style tolerated in no other legislative body save the chamber of deputies.

The discussion above mentioned occurred shortly after the great riots in Paris. Public feeling appears greatly excited—parties ran very high on the Boulevards. The cry of vive l'empereur and other seditions expressions were repeatedly heard, in which the women occasionally joined.

The circumstance of women joining



and overtly active with any mob, or detachment of a party in Paris, is an evil; women seldom join till parties are well organized for opposition. They then lead the mob, and commence hostilities. The horrible and sanguinary course adopted by the *potards* (fish women) in Paris, will never be forgotten, whilst one incident in the history of the revolution is remembered.

Private letters describe France as being in the most horrible state—one very intelligent correspondent says, "The fire, which blazed in America in 1783, will soon illumine France and Germany. The people are too well informed on the subject of the rights of men" longer to submit to be governed by weak, capricious, or superannuated monarchs.

The very fact of persons in France daring to write letters containing these sentiments, is an evidence that the boasted iron arm of the police is weakened, and that government dare not enforce the arbitrary laws of France at this period lest there should be a re-action, and the terrific cry *a la lanterne* should be renewed in Paris. *N. Y. Columbian.*

The censorship over the diurnal press in Paris, is becoming extremely rigorous. We are informed in a letter from thence of the 13th May, that the French post office had recently withheld two sets of Spanish papers from the editors to whom they were addressed; and when the conductors of one of the liberal journals introduced a paragraph to announce the circumstance to the public, the article was struck out by the censor.

#### THE ELECTION LAW.

Mr. Bignon, a member of the chamber of deputies, in France, thus defines the new election law, which has lately been under discussion in that body.

"In order to form my opinion on the law which you have proposed, I have searched for its object; how, and by what means you are to obtain this object, and finally, what will be the consequences of the adoption of the proposed law."

"This research has conducted me to the following propositions, which I look upon as incontrovertible:—

"The object of the law is to establish the reign of privileges on the ruins of equality."

"The means to be employed in the attainment of this object, is the destruction of the principles of all true national representation, so that a despotism may be established, either ministerial, or oligarchical, under the forms of a representative government. The nature of the proposed means is unconstitutional;—and finally, the adoption of the law will be fatal to the nation, if not equally so to the monarchy and the dynasty itself."

#### SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Madrid Gazettes to the last of May have been received in the United States. They are full of the decrees and orders of the king, and other authorities of Spain, directing the conformation of the various administrations to the new order of things, and the abolition of all those deemed incompatible with the new constitution. By these, provision is made for the due payment of the interest of the national debt, and the expenses of all branches of the government: For an accurate promulgation of all the expenses of the state, and the income of the privileged clergy;—For changing the ecclesiastical discipline of the state, and abolishing all distinctions of privileged classes in the colleges: For negotiating a loan of two millions of dollars to meet the current expenses—the interest not to exceed ten per cent.—And for the formation of military roads throughout the kingdom.

These gazettes also contain notes from the king of Saxony, [uncle to the queen of Spain,] the king of the Netherlands, the director of the Swiss Confederation, the Senates of the Hans-Towns, and from his holiness Pius VII. acknowledging the receipt of the information of the adoption of the constitution by the king; and expressing their wishes that the act may advance the peace and happiness of the Spanish nation. His holiness adds, the hope "that Spain will continue, as heretofore, to distinguish herself by a constant and firm adherence to the Catholic religion."

Symptoms of opposition to the constitution had appeared in many of the provinces and cities, particularly in the renowned city of Saragossa; but they had been allayed without bloodshed.

The interdiction and duties on the importation of printed books and music had been repealed.

One of the most distinguished of the Spanish patriots of 1808, the Chev. de Labarra, has resigned his office under the king, and retired to private life, declining to exercise his office under the constitution which the king had been compelled to acknowledge, and which the sound part of the civilians of Europe deemed impracticable of execution in accordance with the general system. The members of the Cortes of 1814, who protested against the constitution of 1812, have been directed to take up their residence in convents until the meeting of the Cortes. It is intimated, that the principal opposition to the constitutional regime proceeds from the priests; but there is very little proof of

the assertion; and, on the contrary, some accounts assert, that the clergy, high and low, with scarcely an exception, had given in their adhesion to the constitution, and celebrated *Te Deum* on the occasion. It will be recollected, that no order of men whatever exerted themselves more to drive the French invaders out of Spain than the Spanish clergy; and instances were numerous, where they were seen at the head of columns in the crater of the battle, wielding the sword in one hand, and animating their followers by exhibiting the crucifix in the other; and that during the contest from 1806 to 1812, more than two thirds of their order fell sacrifices to their patriotism and devotion.

By these papers it appears that the solicitude of the nation was turned to the Cortes, which was to meet at Madrid the 9th July.—This body will contain much of the wisdom and experience of the nation; and there appears to be a disposition in the people to second their efforts by annihilating old prejudices and absurd customs, and beginning a new race of improvement in all the branches of civil and domestic economy. The Spanish character has not been properly estimated of late years. There must be some of its ancient *stamina* yet existing, and which requires only due cultivation to bring to fresh fruitfulness. In the 16th century, Spain took the precedence of all the European nations, in arms, literature, and arts; and the whole world was unanimous in admiring the wisdom and discretion of her councils. The Spaniards of the present day must be in some degree, the same people; who applied to the studies of all the arts and sciences in the times of the Augusti, the Claudii, the Trojans, the Ferdinands, the Charleses, and the Philips.—Good things may, therefore, yet be expected from Spain, debased and besotted as she has so long appeared to be.

*Boston Centinel.*

Mina and the Civil Authorities of Navarre continue much at variance, and it is supposed that he will scarcely be able to maintain his post of Viceroy. It appears, that after the memorable example of Bonaparte, he forced himself into the midst of the Patriotic Society of Pampluna, attended by a number of officers, who significantly put their hands to their swords, as a signal apparently to the Patriots to go about their business; but the citizens were not to be so intimidated; each of them drew loaded pistols from their pockets and at the sight of this threatened resistance, Mina and his satellites withdrew.

#### FROM HAVANA.

Charleston, (S. C.) July 18.

From our attentive correspondent at Havana, we have received papers of that place to the 8th inst. inclusive. We perceive by them, that the enthusiasm of the people in favor of the government of the Cortes, had not in the least abated. The captain general of Cuba had issued an order enjoining the observance of Sunday, the 9th, as a day of general rejoicing and festivity by the people; and authorizing them to indulge in all kinds of sport and recreation that would not militate against good order and decorum—that being the day on which the Cortes were to assemble in Spain, and when Ferdinand was to renew in solemn form, his oath of fidelity to the new political constitution.

The election for members of the legislative junta of the island, under the new constitution, was also to take place on the 9th and 10th. The island had been divided for this purpose into five election districts, which were to send 105 representatives; the most important furnishing 31, the three next each 21, and the fifth 11 members. The polls for this election were to be opened at eighty-six different places, in order to afford to the voters every facility to the exercise of the right of suffrage. At a short distance from each poll a sufficient number of militia was to be stationed to preserve order, and prevent persons not qualified to vote from interfering; and also to prevent the approach of carriages to the poll, to the obstruction of the votes.

No armed person was to be allowed to vote; and each militia man, before approaching the poll for that purpose, was required to lay aside his arms.

#### HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 9.

Washington, July 26.

A private letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Congress, capt. Henley, was yesterday received in this city, dated at Manila, March 1st. That frigate arrived on the 16th of January.

"Our reception here (says the letter) formed a striking, and highly pleasing, contrast to the very unfavorable one we had recently met with in the ancient, but uncivilized and inhospitable country we had so lately left. The manner in which we were received by the governor was peculiarly gratifying, not only to our national, but to our individual feelings. The kindest offers of a public

nature have been made to capt. Henley, and the officers have been severally invited and welcomed to his house, in the most hospitable manner. His example, however, has been followed by very few of the Spanish gentlemen, they, preserving, in its fullest extent, the proud and reserved character for which they were so noted, keep aloof, and pay us little or no attention even in their own houses, where we often go to visit the ladies, whose kind attention amply compensates for the rudeness of the men."

The Congress was to sail in ten or fifteen days for Macao, in China.

*Nat. Intel.*

#### INDIAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States Army, dated Sault St. Marie, 17th June, 1820.

GENTLEMEN,

"I take the liberty of again addressing you, presuming that the progress of this Expedition will be interesting to yourselves and your numerous readers."

"We arrived here three days since, after a pleasant voyage of two days from Mackinaw.—Yesterday the Governor assembled the Indians in council, and proposed designating the boundaries between them and the United States at this place, but after a long conversation, the Indians, refusing to accede to the proposal, broke up the council and returned to their lodges, every motion indicating their intention of making an attack immediately, having hoisted the British flag. As soon as this was perceived, the governor, without any guard, went into the midst of them, and bore away the insulting ensign, without any resistance being made. In the interim, the whole party got under arms, and our force appearing so formidable (about 70 strong,) the Indians appeared inclined rather to treat than fight; accordingly in the afternoon a treaty was concluded, by which the Chippewas cede to the U. States sixteen square miles of territory at this place, and receive the pay therefor immediately, reserving to themselves the right of fishing at these falls, and of ground for encampments near them. It is expected a post will be established here next season, to prevent the numerous frauds committed on our Indian trade. The expedition proceeds this afternoon."

The Winebag Indians have delivered up to the commanding officer at *Prairie du Chien*, the Indians who killed the two soldiers of the rifle regiment at fort Armstrong on Rock island, in the month of March last.

*St. Louis Eng.*

A letter to the editors, from a gentleman of Montgomery county, says, "on the 14th inst. (July), the mail from Mount Vernon to Darien was robbed by the rider. The extent of the loss is not yet ascertained."

*Geo. Journal.*

**Inland Navigation.**—A spirit of enterprise and industry is bearing down every obstacle; opening magnificent rivers for internal commerce; calling up cities and villages in the bosom of the wilderness; and changing the face of creation. Before 20 years have elapsed, the great western canal will have caused a revolution in the inland trade of the U. States, and the state of New York have double the strength of the American nation at the close of the revolutionary war. Already have we surpassed the calculations of the Chatham, the Burkes, and the Franklins, who foretold the glory and power of our republic, at the dawn of her existence.—Great was the reach of their mighty minds into the vicissitudes of futurity, they could not grasp at the magnitude of our fortunes; and we may rationally conclude, that the commencement of another century will equally transcend the exalted views of those statesmen and philosophers who now flourish on the theatre of British and American politics. An unseen power is guiding us in the paths untrod by the nations that have passed off the stage of existence, and we can only pause, gaze, and wonder, as we ascend, with unrivalled celerity, the heights of national grandeur.

*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

**Spontaneous combustion.**—A case of spontaneous combustion occurred on Wednesday evening in this city. The dregs of linseed oil having been thrown on a dung heap, caused a flame to break out, which communicated with some boards connected with the heap, and had it taken place

in the night a great conflagration must have been the consequence. It is fair to presume that many of the destructive fires originate from similar causes. *Am. Daily Advertiser.*

A gentleman employed in soliciting contributions for the relief of the citizens of Troy, has furnished us with the following account of the inhabitants of two small streets in this city, viz.—Sullivan and Thompson. In those streets he found 72 houses inhabited, which sheltered 202 families, and those families contained 480 children under 12 years of age.

*Daily Advertiser.*

In Plymouth, Chenango county, (N. Y.) on the 3d ult. Mr. Nash, while hoeing in the field, felt something sting his foot, and, looking down, observed a small spider running off of it. He continued working that day, and part of the following, the pain of the wound increasing, and red streaks reached as high as the knee, in which were hard bunches of a purple cast. The gangrene had already taken place. A physician was sent for, and Mr. N. was bled, which threw the poison over the whole system, and he survived only a few minutes.

Providence, (R. I.) July 20.

We have now in the Journal office, for inspection, a beautiful specimen of white cotton cloth, woven by Mr. Andrew Hutchinson, of Pawtucket, from yarn of sixty skeins to the pound, spun by the thread manufacturing company, also of Pawtucket. It is highly gratifying to observe the progressive improvements of machinery and skill, so perceptible in the manufacturers of our district. Though these efforts to attain excellence in the finer branches of manufacture are not remunerated to any adequate extent, their ultimate benefits to the country will undoubtedly be great. In proportion as they furnish the evidence of manufacturing ability, they will enlist the public opinion in their favor, and, as public opinion is, emphatically, the basis of power in this country, its future councils must partake, in some degree, of the new sentiment, and extend to the permanent and substantial interests of the country an adequate protection.

We are happy to learn (says the editor of the *Edenton Gazette*) that the immoral and demoralizing practice of treating, and visiting musters and other public places previous to the election, is getting very fast into disuse in this state. The candidates in Perquimons and Chowan, we are credibly informed, have come to the determination of obtaining the free suffrages of the people, uninfluenced by treats, &c. or stay at home. This is as it should be.—How contemptible and degrading it is to see gentlemen assembling at such places, treating, fawning and courting, nay soliciting, the suffrage of a body of men to honor them with a seat in the legislative councils of the state.

New History of the War of the Independence of the United States of America.

This work was written by CHARLES BOTTA, and is translated by GEORGE A. OTIS. The first volume only of the translation has yet appeared, comprising a rapid sketch of the events from the colonization of the country to the end of the year 1775. The author has imitated the great historians of antiquity; and it is observed by a writer in the *Analectic Magazine*, "that the best and most classical history of the American Revolution, has been written by an Italian. There is nothing humbling to our national pride in the admission of this fact; since the genius of the men by whom that great event was consummated, far transcends that of any historian who may possibly record their actions. The present work is written upon the models of ancient historical composition; and it might be said, without flattery to the author, that, were Thucydides or Livy to write our annals, this is the very measure they would adopt. To this, we may add, that the author has evidently had access to the very best materials, which exist in print, for the construction of his narrative, and by his residence at Paris, where the work was written, to sources of information in the French archives and bureaux, which probably few Americans have had the advantage of exploring. So far as we have had time to examine it, the translator has executed his task with fidelity and elegance. When he has completed his work he will enjoy the satisfaction of presenting his countrymen the best history of their revolution which has yet appeared, and we hope will be remunerated in other respects: for we observe that it is published at his own risk, no bookseller having courage to undertake it, a circumstance which augurs badly for our literary taste, and,

what is of more consequence, for our liberty. *New York American.*

#### LATE FROM AUX CAYES.

Capt. Shankland, of the *Morgiana*, arrived at the Lazaretto, from Aux Cayes, gives the following particulars:—

Schr. John, Brown, of Newburyport, was plundered by Admiral Brion, at Rio de la Hach, of part of her cargo, and allowed to proceed with the remainder, when she arrived at Aux Cayes, and sailed for Newburyport, July 2d; 1820. The schr. General Permentia, of Admiral Brion's squadron, has just arrived, and reports that Rio de la Hach was re-captured a few days since by the Royalists; owing to the treachery of the Patriots. The schr. Creole, one of Admiral Brion's squadron, was at anchor off the south west point of the Island of Vache.

The following "Act to prevent fraudulent trading with Slaves," was passed at the last session of the legislature, as many of our citizens are not aware of the existence of such a law, we have been requested to publish it, that knowing the law they may avoid the penalties.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons shall deal, trade or traffic with any negro slave, the property of another, for any cotton, tobacco, flax, corn, wheat, rice, rye, oats, barley, bacoon, pork, spirituous liquors or beef, at any time, or for any kind of goods or commodities, or any thing in the night time, or between the setting of the sun and the rising thereof, or on the sabbath day, without a permission in writing from the master, mistress, or other person having the management of such slave or slaves, setting forth the specific article or articles such slave or slaves may have for sale, every such person or persons, on conviction before any justice of the peace in the county such offence was committed, shall pay the sum of fifty dollars, the one half thereof to the use of the person suing for the same, and the other half to the wardens of the poor of said county.

2. Be it further enacted, That the said offence shall moreover be indictable in the county or superior court; and the defendant on conviction, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court, *Provided*, the fine shall not exceed fifty dollars, or the imprisonment three months.

3. Be it further enacted, That if it shall appear on the trial that the defendant is a licensed retailer of spirituous liquors by the small measure, he or she shall also forfeit his or her retailing licence, and shall be incapable of obtaining a new licence for the space of two years from and after the date of his or her conviction.

4. Be it further enacted, That either of the parties being dissatisfied with the judgment of the justice, or verdict of the jury, may appeal therefrom as in other cases.

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday the 17th ult. by Nathaniel King, esq. Mr. James Hunter, of Haywood, to Miss Patsy Blackwood, daughter of Richard Blackwood, of this county.

#### DIED.

On Saturday evening the 5th instant, at Mount Willing, Thomas Whitred, esq. a highly respected and worthy citizen of this county.

#### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of July last, a negro man named SAM, twenty-four or twenty-five years old, near six feet high, stout made, of a black complexion, and very likely. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighbourhood of Alexander Barland, near Hillsborough, as he has a wife there; or probably he may undertake to pass as a free man, as he has been saying to procure a free pass. The above reward will be given to any person who may apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or confine him in jail so that I get him again, if taken in this county, or twenty dollars if taken out of the county.

Lewis Hutchins.

Orange county, N. C. Aug. 3.

For sale, at the house formerly occupied as the bank, the following

#### VALUABLE MEDICINES,

viz.

LEE'S ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

ASTHMATIC PILLS, which give immediate relief in all asthma, difficulty of breathing, &c.

AROMATIC PILLS, for female complaints.

INDIAN VEGETABLE S/BOICIF, an excellent remedy for certain complaints.

Antibion Pills,  
Fever and Ague Drops,  
Eye Water,  
Tooth Powder,  
Worm destroying Lozenges,  
Tooth-ache Drops,  
Corn Plaster,  
Tooth-ache Pills,  
Rheumatic Pills,  
Restorative Pills.

Hillsborough, Aug. 9.

27—11



From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson,

The touching lines from a Wife to her Husband in Adversity, copied into your paper of Saturday, from the Newark Centinel, have induced me to suppose the following sentiments to be his in return.

My love! if thou didst only weep  
For me, because I'm fill'd with sorrow,  
My heart would heal, though wounded deep,  
My cheerfulness return to-morrow.  
I sigh so often, look so sad,  
To contemplate thy alter'd station;  
I weep not for the wealth I had,  
For this proud ship or that plantation.  
Deep, deep indeed, my "sorrow friends,"  
Ungrateful for my proffer'd kindness,  
Have injured me beyond amends—  
Unless amended by thy mildness.  
Remorse is mine—repentant grief,  
For what I never dream'd was weakness;  
But nought has yielded more relief  
Than my fair partner's heavenly meekness.

Now, now, methinks, in that sweet smile  
Upon thy humid cheek descending,  
I have a glimpse of heaven; the while  
Thy twinkling eyes like stars are blending  
Light with the darkness of my mind,  
And all those gloomy thoughts are fleeing:  
Trust me, my love, we ne'er shall find  
Those pangs with which our breasts were beating.

Again Passaic's stream shall flow  
The emblem of our pure affection;  
Bright, clear and constant, as the glow  
Before our hearts had known dejection.  
The little farm where we have found  
In early life such "peace and pleasure,"  
Is all, and that enough of ground,  
With thy true love to form a treasure.

A genial heart returns thy love,  
Returns the palpitation near me,  
A genial heart shall ever prove  
Disposed to cherish and to cheer thee.  
That little farm is still our own;  
There let us speed betimes to-morrow;  
What though we leave this boisterous town,  
We leave behind us all our sorrow. C.

#### THE ELDER'S DEATH BED.

(Concluded.)

While we thus remained in silence, the beautiful boy, who at the risk of his life, brought the Minister of Religion to the bedside of his beloved grandfather, softly and cautiously opened the door, and, with the hoarfrost unmelting on his bright glistening ringlets, walked up to the pillow, evidently no stranger there. He no longer sobbed—he no longer wept, for hope had risen strongly within his innocent heart, from the consciousness of love so fearlessly exerted, and from the presence of the Holy Man in whose prayers he trusted, as in the intercession of some superior and heavenly nature.

There he stood, still as an image in his grandfather's eyes, that, in their dimness, fell upon him with delight. Yet, happy as was the trusting child, his heart was devoured by fear—and he looked as if one word might stir up the flood of tears that had subsided in his heart. As he crossed the dreary and dismal moors, he had thought of a corpse, a shroud and a grave; he had been in terror, lest death should strike in his absence the old man, with whose gray hairs he had so often played; but now he saw him alive, and felt that death was not able to tear him away from the clasps, and links, and fetters, of his grand-child's embracing love.

"If the storm do not abate," said the sick man, after a pause, "it will be hard for my friends to carry me over the drifts to the kirk-yard."—This sudden approach to the grave, struck, as with a bar of ice, the heart of the loving boy—and with a long deep sigh, he fell down with his face like ashes on the bed, while the old man's palsied right hand, had just strength to lay itself upon his head—"Blessed be thou, my little Jamie, even for his own name's sake who died for us on the tree!" The mother, without terror, but with an averted face, lifted up her loving hearted boy, now in a dead fainting-fit, and carried him into an adjoining room, where he soon revived; but that child and that old man, were not to be separated; in vain was he asked to go to his brothers and sisters; pale, breathless and shivering, he took his place as before, with eyes fixed on his grandfather's face, but neither weeping nor uttering a word. Terror had frozen up the blood of his heart; but his were now the only dry eyes in the room; and the Pastor himself wept, albeit the grief of fourscore is seldom vented in tears.

"God has been gracious to me a sinner," said the dying man. "During thirty years that I have been an Elder in your Kirk, never have I missed sitting there one Sabbath.—When the mother of my children was

taken from me; it was on a Tuesday she died—and on Saturday she was buried. We stood together when my Alice was laid down into the narrow house made for all living. On the Sabbath I joined in the public worship of God—she commanded me to do so the night before she went away. I could not join in the psalm that Sabbath, for her voice was not in the throng. Her grave was covered up, and grass and flowers grew there; so was my heart; but thou, whom, through the blood of Christ, I hope to see this night in Paradise, knowest, that from that hour to this day, never have I forgotten thee!"

The old man ceased speaking—and his grand-child, now able to endure the scene, for strong passions is its own support, glided softly to a little table, and bringing a cup in which a cordial had been mixed, and held it in his small soft hands to his grandfather's lips. He drank, and then said, "Come close to me, Jamie, and kiss me for thy own and thy father's sake;" and as the child fondly pressed his rosy lips on those of his grandfather, so white and withered, the tears fell over all the old man's face, and then trickled down on the golden head of the child, at last sobbing in his bosom.

"Jamie, thy own father has forgotten thee in thy infancy, and me in my old age; but, Jamie, forget not thy father nor thy mother, for that thou knowest and feelest is the commandment of God."

The broken-hearted boy could make no reply. He had gradually stolen closer and closer unto the old loving man, and now was lying, worn out with sorrow, drenched and dissolved in tears, in his grandfather's bosom. His mother had sunk down on her knees, and hid her face with her hands.—"Oh! if my husband knew but of this—he would never, never desert his dying father!" and I now knew that the Elder was praying on his death-bed for a disobedient and wicked son.

At this affecting time, the minister took the Family Bible on his knees, and said, "Let us sing to the praise and glory of God, part of the fifteenth Psalm," and he read with a tremulous and broken voice, those beautiful verses.

Within thy tabernacle, Lord,  
Who shall abide, with thee?  
And in thy high and holy hill  
Who shall a dweller be?

The man that walketh uprightly,  
And worketh righteousness,  
And as he thinketh in his heart,  
So doth he truth express.

The small congregation sung the noble hymn of the Psalmist to "Plaintive martyrs worthy of the name." The dying man himself, ever and anon, joined in the holy music—and when it feebly died away on his quivering lips, he continued still to follow the tune with the motion of his withered hand, and eyes devoutly and humbly lifted up to Heaven. Nor was the sweet voice of his loving grand-child, unheard; as the strong fit of deadly passion had dissolved in the music, he sang with a sweet and silvery voice, that to a passer-by had seemed that of perfect happiness—a hymn sung in joy upon its knees by gladsome childhood before it flew out among the green hills, to quiet labour or gleesome play. As that sweetest voice came from the bosom of the old man, where the singer lay in affection, and blended with his own so tremulous, never had I felt so affectingly brought before me the beginning and the end of life, the cradle and the grave.

Ere the psalm was over, the door was opened, and a tall fine looking man entered, but with a lowering and dark countenance, seemingly in sorrow, in misery and remorse. Agitated, confounded and awe struck by the melancholy and dirgelike music, he sat down on a chair—and looked with a ghastly face towards his father's death bed. When the psalm ceased, the Elder said with a solemn voice, "My son—thou art come in time to receive thy father's blessing. May the remembrance of what will happen in this room, before the morning again shines over the Hazle Glen, win thee from the error of thy ways, Thou art here to witness the mercy of thy God and thy Saviour, whom thou hast forgotten."

The minister looked, if not with a stern, yet with an upbraiding countenance, on the young man, who had not recovered his speech, and said, "William! for the three years past your shadow has not darkened the doors of the House of God.—They who fear not the thunder, may tremble at the still small voice—now is the hour for repentance—that your father's spirit may carry up to Heaven tidings of a contrite soul saved from the company of sinners!"

The young man with much effort, advanced to the bed-side, and at last found voice to say, "Father—I am not without the affections of nature—and I hurried home soon as I heard that the minister had been seen riding towards our house. I hope that you will yet recover—and if I have ever made you unhappy, I ask your forgiveness—for though I may not think as you do on matters of religion, I have a human heart. Father! I may have been unkind, but I am not cruel. I ask your forgiveness."

"Come near to me, William, kneel down by the bed-side, and let my hand find the head of my beloved son—for blindness is coming fast upon me. Thou wert my first born, and thou art my only living son. All thy brothers and sisters are lying in the church yard beside her whose sweet face thine own. William, did once so much resemble. Long wert thou the joy, the pride of my soul—aye, too much the pride, for there was not in all the parish such a man, such a son, as my own William. If thy heart has since been changed, God may inspire it again with right thoughts. Could I die for thy sake—could I purchase thy salvation with the outpouring of thy father's blood—but this the Son of God has done for thee who hast denied him! I have sorely wept for thee—aye, William, when there was none near me—even as David wept for Absalom—for thee, my son, my son!"

A long deep groan was the only reply; but the whole body of the kneeling man was convulsed; and it was easy to see his sufferings, his contrition, his remorse, and his despair. The Pastor said, with a sterner voice, and austerer countenance than were natural to him, "Know you whose hand is now lying on your rebellious head? But what signifies the word father to him who has denied God, the Father of us all?" "Oh! press him not so hardly," said the weeping wife, coming forward from a dark corner of the room, where she had tried to conceal herself in grief, fear and shame, "spare, oh! spare my husband—he has ever been kind to me;" and with that she knelt down beside him, with her long, soft white arms mournfully and affectionately laid across his neck.

"Go thou, likewise, my sweet little Jamie," said the Elder, "go even out of my bosom, and kneel down beside thy father and thy mother, so that I may bless you all at once, and with one yearning prayer." The child did as that solemn voice commanded, and knelt down some-what timidly by his father's side; nor did that unhappy man decline encircling with his arm the child too much neglected, but still dear to him as his own blood, in spite of the deadening and debasing influence of infidelity.

"Put the Word of God into the hands of my son, and let him read aloud to his dying father the 25th, 26th and 27th verses of the eleventh chapter of the Gospel, according to St. John." The Pastor went up to the kneelers, and with a voice of pity, condolence and pardon, said, "There was a time, when none, William, could read the Scriptures better than couldst thou—can it be that the son of my friend hath forgotten the lessons of his youth?" He had not forgotten them—there was no need for the repentant sinner to lift up his eyes from the bed-side. The sacred stream of the Gospel had worn a channel in his heart, and the waters were again flowing. With a choak'd voice he said, "Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth, and believeth in me, shall never die. Believest thou this? She said unto him, Yea, Lord; I believe that thou art the Christ, the Son of God, which should come into the world."

"This is not an unbeliever's voice," said the dying man triumphantly; nor William, hast thou an unbeliever's heart. Say that thou believest in what thou hast now read, and thy father will die happy!" "I do believe; and as thou forgivest me, so may I be forgiven by my Father who is in heaven."

The Elder seemed like a man suddenly inspired with new life. His faded eyes kindled—his pale cheeks glowed—his palsied hands seemed to wax strong—and his voice was clear as that of manhood in its prime.—"Into thy hands, O God, I commit my spirit," and so saying, he gently sunk back on his pillow; and I thought I heard a sigh. There was then a long deep silence, and the father and mother and child rose from their knees. The eyes of us all were turned towards the white placid face of the figure now stretched in everlasting rest; and without lamenta-

tions, save the silent lamentations of the resigned soul, we stood round the death bed of the Elder. ERMUS.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

#### ORIGINAL SCENERY.

On the Creek Indian lands, a couple of miles from the line that separates that nation from Gwinnett county, in Georgia, is a natural curiosity, as well as a convincing proof that, ere an European foot pressed on American soil, the aborigines of this country were not unacquainted with the art of warfare. The (so called) Stone Mountain, is a rock much in the shape of a sugar loaf—it is upwards of 2,000 feet in height, and about 4 miles in circumference at the bottom. One side of the rock projects forward seventy or eighty feet; the height from below is awful—almost terrific! On the other sides you have a gradual ascent to about three fourths of the way up; when you come to a level space fifty feet wide, that extends entirely around the rock. On the outward side of this level are fortifications, except on that side which projects forward; where, indeed, none are necessary. The fortifications are six feet wide; and in places where the rocks have not been made use of as a source of amusement to the visitors in rolling them down the sides of this rugged rock, they are twelve feet high—and a mile and a half long. The native Indians can in no way account why and when those fortifications were made. It certainly is a stupendous memorial of Indian valour and industry. After passing this fortified place, and gaining the summit of this rock, you then are indeed well paid for the fatigue and danger of ascending so high. It is impossible to convey an idea of the grandeur of the sight you behold! Wrapt in wonder and in meditation, it is some time ere you confused and hurried ideas can well comprehend the sublimity of the scene. I will only remark, that the Alleghany and Cumberland, or Great Laurel Ridge, Mountains, the latter two hundred and twenty miles distant, are distinctly seen from this "mother of rocks." A TRAVELLER.

#### GENERAL MARION.

General Marion was a native of South Carolina, and the immediate theatre of his exploits, during the revolutionary war, was a large section of maritime district of that state. The peculiar hardihood of his constitution, and his being adapted to a warm climate and a low marshy country, qualified him to endure hardships and submit to exposure, which, in that sickly region, few other men would have been competent to sustain. With the small force he was enabled to embody, he was continually annoying the enemy, cautious never to risk an engagement, till he could make victory certain. General Marion's person was uncommonly light, and he rode, when in service, one of the fleetest and most powerful chargers the south could produce:—when in fair pursuit nothing could escape, and when retreating nothing could overtake him. Being once nearly surrounded by a party of British dragoons, he was compelled for safety to pass into a cornfield, by leaping the fence—this field, marked by a considerable descent of surface, had been in part a marsh. Marion entered it at the upper side; the dragoons in chase leaped the fence also, and were but a short distance behind him. So completely was he now in their power, that his only mode of escape was to pass over the fence at the lower side. To drain the field of its superfluous water, a trench had been cut around this part of the field, four feet wide, and of the same depth: of the mud and clay removed in cutting it, a bank had been formed on its inner side, and on the top of this was erected the fence; the elevation amounting to nearly eight feet perpendicular height—a ditch of four feet in width running parallel with it on the outer side, a foot or more intervening between the fence and ditch.

The dragoons, acquainted with the nature and extent of this obstacle, and considering it impossible for their enemy to pass it, pushed towards him with loud shouts of exultation and insult, and summoning him to surrender or perish by the sword. Regardless of their rudeness and empty clamour, and inflexibly determined not to become their prisoner, Marion spurred his horse to the charge; the noble animal, as if conscious that his master's life was in danger, and that on his exertions depended his safety, approached the barrier in his finest style, and with a bound that was almost supernatu-

ral, cleared the fence and ditch completely, and recovered himself without loss of time on the other side. Marion instantly wheeled about and saw his pursuers unable to pass the ditch, discharged his pistol at them without effect, and then wheeling his horse, and bidding them good morning, departed. The dragoons, astonished at what they had witnessed and scarcely believing their foe to be mortal, gave up the chase.

#### AGRICULTURAL ANECDOTE.

Furius Cresinus, as mentioned by Pliny, the Roman historian, was originally a slave. Having been made a freedman, he purchased a small spot of ground, from which he obtained, through his unwearied industry, much finer crops than his neighbours, who had larger farms. This excited general envy, which his enemies carried to such a length as to accuse him of employing magic charms to render his own grounds fertile and to impoverish theirs. The edile caused him to be summoned to appear and answer the charge before the people of Rome. Cresinus obeyed the mandate, accompanied by his daughter, a fresh and healthy coloured girl—charms which appeared to greater advantage from the simplicity of her dress. The accused also brought with him the tools and instruments of his profession. They were in excellent condition. His mattocks were remarkably heavy, his plough was of an enormous size, and his cattle were all sound and fat. "Behold!" said this truly dignified and indignant farmer, "behold my whole magical equipage! behold the charms which I have recourse to! There are others, indeed, which I am not capable of producing before you; I mean the sweat of my brow, and incessant toils both by day and night." This native eloquence decided the matter; he was honourably acquitted by the unanimous voice of a numerous and applauding assembly.

#### THE LATE MR. SHERIDAN.

As Mr. Sheridan was coming up to town in one of the public coaches, for the purpose of canvassing Westminster, at the time when Paull was opponent, he found himself in company with two Westminster electors. In the course of conversation one of them asked the other to whom he intended to give his vote? When his friend replied, "To Paull, certainly; for though I think him but a shabby sort of a fellow, I would vote for any other than that rascal Sheridan." "Do you know Sheridan?" asked the stranger. "Not I sir," answered the gentleman, "nor should I wish to know him." The conversation dropped here; but when the party alighted to breakfast, Sheridan called aside the other gentleman, and said, "Pray who is that very agreeable friend of yours? He is one of the pleasantest fellows I ever met with, and I should be glad to know his name." "His name is Mr. T—; he is an eminent lawyer, and resides in Lincoln's inn fields." Breakfast over, the party resumed their seats in the coach; soon after which Sheridan turned the discourse to the law.

"It is," said he, "a fine profession. Men may rise from it to the highest eminence in the state; and it gives vast scope to the display of talents; many of the most virtuous and noble characters recorded in our history have been lawyers. I am sorry, however, to add, that some of the greatest rascals have been lawyers; but of all the rascals of lawyers, you heard of, the greatest is one T—, who lives in Lincoln's inn fields." "I am Mr. T—," said the gentleman. "And I am Mr. Sheridan," was the reply. The jest was instantly seen, they shook hands, and instead of voting against the facetious orator, the lawyer exerted himself warmly in promoting his election. Lond. Pap.

#### ANECDOTE.

A clergyman, preaching a sermon on some particular patriarch, was extremely high in his panegyric, and spoke of him as far exceeding every saint in the calendar. He took a view of the celestial hierarchy—but in vain—he could not assign to his saint a place worthy so many virtues as he possessed; every sentence ended thus: "Where can we place this great patriarch?" One of the congregation, tired at last of the repetition, exclaimed—"As I am going away, you may put him in my pew."

It is no flattery to give a friend a true character; for commendation is as much the duty of a friend as reprehension.